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## **8.0 MATTERS RELATING TO RESOURCE CONSENTS**

### **8.1 Making an Application**

Resource consents to undertake an activity covered by a rule in the Plan (excluding permitted activities) must be obtained from the Gisborne District Council. Application forms are available from Council's Fitzherbert Street Office, Gisborne District Council, PO Box 747, Gisborne. Application for a resource consent should be made in accordance with the procedures and forms established by the Resource Management Act.

### **8.2 Information Required with Resource Consent Applications**

Applications for resource consent should be made in accordance with section 88 and the Fourth Schedule of the Resource Management Act. Section 88 specifies the information that must be provided with a consent application. In particular an assessment of any effects the activity may have on the environment is required. The Fourth Schedule describes the matters that should be included and considered in such an assessment of effects. The information supplied with an air discharge permit should include:

#### **8.2.1 Description of proposal**

- a) Full name, postal address, home and business telephone numbers of the person or organisation to whom the discharge permit is to be issued;
- b) Property owner's name and address if this differs from the applicant details;
- c) Identification of parties (including Tangata Whenua) interested in or affected by the proposal, the consultation undertaken by the applicant with the parties and the results of this consultation. If no consultation was undertaken, reasons must be given why consultation was not undertaken;
- d) Written consent from persons potentially affected by the proposed activity. Council staff will identify exactly which properties or persons may be potentially affected. (This list may be increased once the application is received if it is considered necessary) and
- e) The location of the discharge, including a site plan showing any works relating to the proposal, legal description, relevant map references, and area surrounding the site including the names of current owners and occupiers of adjoining properties. A description of possible alternative locations or methods must also be included when adverse effects are likely to be significant.

#### **8.2.2 Nature of discharge**

- a) The nature of the discharge and its component contaminants, including the discharge of any of the hazardous air contaminants;
- b) The make up of particulate matter and the particulate size range (where possible);
- c) The flows and concentrations of the discharge and atmospheric mixing characteristics;
- d) The purpose for the discharge;
- e) Any odours associated with the discharge;
- f) Maximum daily volume and maximum discharge rate;
- g) Number of hours per day that the discharge will occur; and
- h) Full description of any seasonal or time related variation in discharge strengths and volumes expected (if applicable).

#### **8.2.3 Surrounding environment**

- a) The direction of the prevailing wind with local wind direction/speed data and any other relevant weather conditions;

- b) The sensitivity of the receiving environment, including the location of the operation, the likely distribution of discharged contaminants, the proximity of people, parks, natural areas or waterbodies and the visual sensitivity of the wider environment to any visual effects; and
- c) Any additional consents required from Gisborne District Council relevant in assessing the effects of the activity on the receiving environment.

#### **8.2.4 Mitigation methods**

- a) Describe what methods may be used to reduce the actual or potential adverse effects, including plans of the emission control system;
- b) Detail contingency plans in the event of a breakdown, such as a back up system, stopping the process, alarms to warn of a problem etc. Inclusion of any required management plans is appropriate (refer to the policies of this plan); and
- c) Detail what maintenance and inspection programmes you carry out, or plan to carry out, on control equipment.

#### **8.2.5 Monitoring**

- a) Where the scale or significance of the activity's effects are such that monitoring is required, a description of how, once the proposal is approved, effects will be monitored and by whom.

#### **8.2.6 Assessment of actual or potential effects on the environment**

- a) Describe any effects your operation may have on the neighbourhood including cultural effects. If your discharge occurs adjacent to any of the areas listed in Policy 4.4.5, your assessment of effects must include details of how the discharge will affect these areas. Any uncertainty associated with the assessment should be identified and where possible references should be cited;
- b) A description of any visual effects such as those that may be caused by wet plumes from a drying kiln, cooling tower or wet scrubber should be provided. A description of the visibility of any plumes or discharges should include details of where the discharge will be visible from and when it will be visible.
- c) An example of a landscape effect to consider and document where appropriate, would be deposition of particulate onto land from an aerial discharge;
- d) A description of any effects the operation will have on the physical habitats of plants and animals is also required as some contaminants such as nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, fluorides and heavy metals can damage plants and animals. In making this determination it will be important to identify the areas likely to be affected by the discharge and the quantities of contaminant the receiving communities are likely to be exposed to; and
- e) If any of the contaminants discharged to air are hazardous to people or the environment or the installation is hazardous, the risk of these shall be assessed. In assessing the risk it will be important to detail long-term risk effects as well as short-term acute risks.

#### **8.2.7 Best practicable option**

Where appropriate, show that the option you have chosen for control of contaminants discharged into the air is the best practicable option:

- a) "Practicable" relates to how sensitive the receiving environment is, the financial implications compared to the effects on the environment and the available technology, that is, if that option can be applied at present; and
- b) Describe alternative locations or methods of discharging any contaminant such as discharge into a different medium e.g. land or water.

### 8.2.8 Modelling requirements

Applicants should consult the Council at an early stage in the application process to determine whether dispersion modelling associated with the assessment required in 8.2.6 above is required.

As a guideline only, dispersion modelling will be required for processes that have the potential to give rise to significant adverse effects or are located in a sensitive location. Such processes include but are not limited to:

- a) Fuel burning equipment having a heat release rate of 10 megawatts for gas fired appliances, 5 megawatts for oil and coal fired appliances and 2.5 megawatts for wood waste fired appliances;
- b) Incineration of pathological, refuse or trade wastes at a rate exceeding 100 kg per hour;
- c) Animal or plant matter processes that may potentially give rise to offensive odours;
- d) New waste management processes that may give rise to offensive odours;
- e) Any wood pulp, fibreboard or plywood manufacturing process;
- f) Any chemical manufacturing process involving the discharge of hazardous air contaminants;
- g) Mineral extraction processes exceeding an open cast extraction capacity of 100 tonnes an hour or reduction/screening capacity of 100 tonnes an hour or storage capacity of 10,000 tonnes; and
- h) Any process involving the use of di-isocyanates at a rate exceeding 100 kg an hour or organic plasticisers at a rate exceeding 100 kg.

### 8.3 Request for further information

Pursuant to section 92 of the Act, the Council may require further information from the applicant. This information is required where the amount of detail originally provided is insufficient in relation to the scale and significance of the actual or potential effects of the activity on the environment. Such information must be necessary for Council to sufficiently understand the proposal, its environmental effects or the proposed ways of mitigating these effects.

While the above lists of particular information required with applications for consent offer useful guidance, they are not exhaustive.